

TRAGEDY RESULT OF ORGANIZED PLOTS IS THE BELIEF IN VIENNA

"horrible" as the Archduke concluded his remarks.

After making the rounds of the town hall, which occupied half an hour, the Archduke and the Duchess started for the garrison hospital to visit Col. Moriz, the Archduke's aid, who was injured by the bomb explosion and who had been taken to the hospital in a carriage after the outrage.

As the royal car reached the corner of Rudolph street a man named Gavro Princip, who was on the sidewalk, fired two pistol shots in quick succession at the Archduke and the Duchess. The man, who was only a short distance from the car, was a good marksman. The first shot struck the Duchess of Hohenberg low down on the right side, while the second bullet hit the Archduke in the neck near the throat and pierced the jugular vein.

The Duchess became unconscious immediately and fell across the knees of her husband. The Archduke lost consciousness in a few minutes after he was hit. The chauffeur put on full speed and rushed the automobile straight to the palace, where an army doctor vainly tried first aid measures.

Neither the Archduke nor the Duchess gave any sign of life and the only thing the head of the hospital could do was to certify that both were dead.

Both assassins are Bosnians with pro-Serbian sympathies. Cabrinitch is a composer who worked for a few weeks at Belgrade and returned to Sarajevo a pronounced Serbian chauvinist. He made no concealment of his sympathies with the King of Serbia.

Both Cabrinitch and the actual assassin, Princip, expressed themselves to the police in the most cynical fashion about their crimes.

It appears that after the first attempt on the royal party the Duchess of Hohenberg did not want the Archduke, who had left the car to make inquiries, to reenter it, but Herr Potiorek, the Governor of Bosnia, urged him to do so, saying: "It is all over; we haven't more than one murderer in Sarajevo."

Thereupon the Archduke reentered the car and proceeded to the city hall.

Felt He Might Be Killed.

Before leaving for Sarajevo the Archduke and the Duchess went to the chapel in their Vienna palace and spent a long time in prayer before the altar. Recently the Archduke had on more than one occasion declared his conviction that he would not die a natural death.

The Archduke, it is said, had full knowledge of his danger and tried to persuade his wife to remain at home. Her reply was:

"My place is beside my husband in time of danger."

Immediately after the assassination the Mayor of Sarajevo issued a proclamation denouncing the crime and declaring that by the confession of the murderers it was beyond all doubt that the bomb was brought from Belgrade, the Serbian capital, to Sarajevo.

Princip, who fired the fatal shots, is a student and is 19 years of age. He studied for some time in Belgrade. When interrogated by the police he declared he had intended for a long time to kill some eminent person from Nationalist motives. He denied he had any accomplices.

Cabrinitch, who is 21 years old, said he had received the bomb he threw from anarchists in Belgrade whose names he did not know. He denied he had any accomplices. After he had made the attempt on the Archduke and the Duchess Cabrinitch sprang into the River Miljacka, but was pulled out by the crowd and seized him.

The infernal machine was what is known as a "bottle bomb." It was filled with nails and lead filings. The explosion was violent and the iron shrapnel of many shops were pierced by the fragments. About twenty persons were injured.

A few yards from the scene of the actual assassination another unexploded bomb was found. It had evidently been thrown away by a third assassin after he had seen the success of the second attack on the royal couple.

When the Archduke and Duchess left the military camp at 10 o'clock in the morning, the military maneuvers having been concluded on Saturday, the automobile halted for a few minutes while a group of young girls in festive attire greeted the royal party and presented them with flowers. The car had only gone a few yards when the first attempt at the assassination of the Archduke and Duchess was made.

Emperor Exclaims "Horrible!"

When the news of the assassination was broken to Emperor Francis Joseph, who has just recovered from a serious illness, he exclaimed: "Horrible! Horrible! I am sorry they spared me!" The Emperor went to his castle at Ischl yesterday and will return to Vienna tomorrow.

The assassination took place during the first official visit of Archduke Francis Ferdinand to Bosnia. Before his departure on Wednesday M. Jovanovich, the Serbian Minister to Austria-Hungary, called on the Archduke and expressed doubts as to the wisdom of his journey. The Minister said the country was in a most turbulent condition and the Serbian part of the population might organize a hostile demonstration. He added that even if the Archduke went himself he ought not to take his wife, as Bosnia was no place for women in its present condition.

As a matter of fact, the people of Sarajevo displayed Serbian flags when the announcement was made of the proposed visit of the Archduke and Duchess and the local authorities had great difficulty in removing them before the State entry of the royal party.

Archduke Showed Great Courage

Many details of the assassination are related by witnesses. After the bomb had been thrown, the Archduke with magnificent courage ordered the chauffeur to stop the car. The royal party then alighted and walked for some time among the crowd to see what had happened. He ascertained the extent of the injuries to Col. Moriz, his aide de camp, and gave orders to have him taken to a hospital. He returned to the car, despite the entreaties of his suite.

According to some accounts, Princip fired several shots, but only two were effective. He was hiding behind a house and darted forth as the royal car passed.

Francis Ferdinand Wore a Bullet Proof Coat

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 29.—According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Mail* the care which Princip showed in aiming at the head of the Archduke proves that "he had been carefully instructed, for it has been a well guarded secret that the Archduke always wore a coat of silk strings woven obliquely and no weapon or bullet could pierce it. A strip of this material which was once tested on an automobile tire proved to be puncture proof."

He actually climbed on the car, according to one story, and the fact that no one stopped him is taken to indicate that the assassination was the result of a carefully planned conspiracy.

The children of the Archduke and the Duchess are at Glumex, in Bohemia. Some relatives have gone there to break the news to them.

The Duke of Cumberland, father of the Duke of Brunswick, who married Princess Victoria Louise of Germany, motored to Ischl immediately after he had heard the news in order to inform Emperor Francis Joseph, who will arrive here at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The remains of the Grand Duke and Duchess will probably be brought to Vienna a week from tomorrow.

New Heir Is at Richenau.

The new heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, is at Richenau, near Vienna. He and his wife and son and daughter are expected in Vienna late to-night or early tomorrow morning.

The first news of the assassination reached Vienna early on Sunday afternoon. Great crowds collected in solemn silence and discussed the report, which at first was not credited. They eagerly questioned the newspaper men and on learning the truth expressed their horror at the outrage and then dispersed to attend to their business or go on some pleasure journey.

The newspapers printed special editions and the entire city is talking of nothing else.

The officials of Sarajevo make the excuse for their lack of precautions to prevent such a tragedy by saying that they had not received sufficient notice that the visit of the Archduke was of an official character and therefore they had not taken the same care as when Emperor Francis Joseph visited the place.

There was a special session of mourning of the Bosnian Diet this afternoon. Four National members of Serbian nationality who attended were ostentatiously dressed in light clothes.

BOMB THROWER IS SERBIAN.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 29.—A despatch from Sarajevo to the *Daily Chronicle* says that Cabrinitch, the assassin who threw the bomb, is a Serbian. He is the son of an innkeeper at Sarajevo and belongs to the anarchist party. He went to Belgrade some time ago and remained there for a month.

Princip, who fired the fatal shots, attended a commercial school at Sarajevo.

DEATHS HALT RACE OF KAISER'S YACHT AT KIEL

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

KIEL, June 29.—The news of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and the Duchess of Hohenberg reached here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The fastest destroyer at the station was immediately despatched to pick up the Kaiser's yacht Meteor, which was participating in a race.

On hearing the news the Kaiser ordered the race stopped at once. The Meteor was taken in tow and the Kaiser stood silent as he listened to the story of the assassination.

The Kaiser stood on the deck of the Meteor and acknowledged the salutes as that vessel returned to her anchorage. The races will be continued tomorrow.

The Kaiser's first words as he reached the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at 6:30 were: "I will return to Berlin tomorrow."

A large dinner party which was to have been given on the Hohenzollern was cancelled. The German and British warships which in the harbor hoisted their flags with the Austrian royal standard at half mast.

Prince Henry of Prussia hurried to Kiel in an automobile from Honderburg and the Kaiser, who was spending the week end at Grunholz, followed soon after. They will accompany the Kaiser to Berlin.

Emperor William will attend the funeral of the Archduke and the Duchess. He had visited the Archduke at Konopischt, Bohemia, early this month.

AMBASSADOR MUCH MOVED.

Tragedy Was Not Political, Dr. Dumba Believes.

MANCHESTER, by THE SEA, Mass., June 29.—The news of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess Hohenberg caused deep distress among members of the Austrian Ambassadorial staff who are summering here.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Ambassador, was deeply affected by the news. He heard of it through press despatches during the day and received this evening an official cablegram briefly announcing the tragedy.

He could give no opinion as to the cause of the affair, for he said the Bosnians and Herzegovinians were very loyal, nor would he say what the possible effect might be. In his opinion the assassination was the act of fanatics and was not political.

"The people and the dynasty of Austria-Hungary," said Dr. Dumba, "will be more firmly united as a result of the horror inspired by this terrible tragedy. Loyalty to the throne will be deepened—all will be bound more closely together. The old Emperor, whose life has so often been afflicted by tragedy, will have the sympathy of all civilized nations. I am sure."



Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Duchess of Hohenberg and their three children.

DEATH OF FRANCIS FERDINAND MAKES FOR PEACE OF EUROPE

Reactionary at Home, Aggressive Abroad, Prospect of Election Caused Anxiety.

By F. CUNLIFF-OWEN.

It is difficult to discuss the tragedy at Sarajevo yesterday without laying oneself open to the reproach of heartlessness. For while it is only natural that one should be stricken with horror at the brutal and shocking assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, it is impossible to deny the fact that his disappearance from the scene is calculated to diminish the tension of the situation and to make for peace both within and without the dual empire.

To such an extent has Francis Ferdinand been regarded both at home and abroad as a disturbing factor and as committed to forceful and extremely aggressive policies that the news of his death is almost calculated to create a feeling of universal relief.

For several years past the Emperor, owing to age and infirmity, had associated his nephew and heir apparent with him in the duties of sovereignty. He had been prompted in the matter by his patriotic desire to initiate the Archduke to such an extent into the multifarious responsibilities of rulership that when the time came for him to sing his "Nunc Dimittis" and to lay down his weary head in that wonderful crypt of the Capuchin Church at Vienna, where over 200 of the Hapsburgs sleep their last sleep, the succession of the crown might take place without any undue jolt or disturbance of the intricate machinery of the dual empire, with its near score of rival races, all antagonistic to one another, and whose principal bond of union is to be found in their affection for that Nestor of European monarchs, Francis Joseph of Austria.

The Emperor has had several severe illnesses during the last six or seven years; illnesses which had the effect of vesting in the hands of Francis Ferdinand a far greater degree of power than had ever been intended by his uncle. Once possessed of this power, it was difficult to deprive the Archduke thereof, without precipitating one of those open breaks between the sovereign and the heir apparent which have played so important a role in the history of monarchical countries to the detriment of the interests both of the dynasty and of the nation.

His Usurpation of Power.

But what with Ferdinand's ever increasing usurpation of power, and the Emperor's quiet and determined efforts to restrain him, a situation was created which frequently proved a cause of great embarrassment to the Ministers of the Crown and to the commanding officers of the army and navy.

During the Emperor's illnesses, that is to say when his restraining hand was relaxed, Francis Ferdinand furnished evidences of a masterfulness which boded ill for the future of Austria and Hungary.

It is notorious that he strongly resented and openly disapproved of the concessions which the Emperor had made to Hungary with the object of propitiating Magyar sentiment. He looked upon them as dangerous surrenders to the Nationalist aspirations of Hungary, as calculated to impair the strength of the dual empire and conveyed the impression that once on the throne he would stand no nonsense from the Magyars, and would if necessary reduce them to the subjection in which they were held prior to the revival of their constitution by Francis Joseph in 1867.

Twice the Archduke brought his country to the very brink of war with Russia and on three occasions also with Serbia, while four years ago he adopted so aggressive a policy toward Italy that hostilities seemed imminent and were only averted by the timely recovery of the Emperor from his illness and by his putting the brakes on both the military and political activities of his Government.

Austria and Italy are theoretically and actually allies, as joint members of that Triple Alliance in which Germany may be said to play the dominant role. Yet Francis Ferdinand was so open in his demonstrations of hostility toward Italy and toward her reigning house as to finally convince the subjects of King Victor Emmanuel that the accession of the Archduke to the Austrian throne would be followed in short order by a break in the alliance and by the inauguration of a bitter war between the two countries.

Ignored Italian Rulers.

The Archduke even refrained from those courtesies to the Italian royalties which are customary among members of reigning houses, no matter how much they may dislike one another; declined to take any notice of the rulers of Italy when he visited their dominions and apparently never forgave the fact that while in England on the occasion of the jubilee of Queen Victoria he had been worsted in a struggle for precedence with Victor Emmanuel III, then only Crown Prince.

Even in Germany the possibility of his advent to the throne of the dual empire was viewed with apprehension. For it was known that he disliked the idea of Germany playing first fiddle in the triple alliance and relegating Austria-Hungary to a secondary role. He was determined that either there should be complete equality between Berlin and Vienna, or else that Germany should in international affairs take her cue from Austria rather than for the latter to follow in the wake of the Kaiser.

Germany, moreover, always entertained apprehensions lest Francis Ferdinand upon becoming Emperor should break away from the alliance with her and should throw himself into the arms of Russia, although at the time he was regarded as personifying a distinctly hostile policy toward Russia. In one word, the Archduke was regarded by foreign Governments and by foreign nations as a Prince who was determined to make his mark in history and to commit the Dual Empire to a reactionary course at home and to an intensely aggressive policy abroad.

The Archduke was not popular. He was feared and disliked to an extent that blinded people to his very real merits. This was mainly due to his singularly unfortunate marriage with Countess Sophie Chotek, daughter of an Austrian diplomat of minor rank and a member of the lower Bohemian nobility. She was a lady in waiting in attendance on the daughters of Archduke and Archduchess Frederick to one of whom Francis Ferdinand was reported to be engaged. While acting as duenna to the young Princess, designated as the future consort of Francis Ferdinand, Countess Chotek succeeded in inducing him to transfer his affections from her imperial charge to herself, and in so doing she was moved by her solicitude for his health, which was then in a rather alarming condition.

On Archduke and Archduchess Frederick becoming aware of the manner in which their son had been betrayed by the Countess they promptly dismissed her from their service, and thereupon the Archduke, regarding himself as responsible for the loss of her position and of her salary, became more than ever determined to wed her. It was only with the utmost difficulty that the Emperor's consent to the match could be obtained.

His Pledge to the Emperor.

Indeed, it was only granted because it was believed that Archduke Francis Ferdinand was doomed to an early death from tuberculosis of the lungs. The wedding—a morganatic one—took place in due course, after the Archduke had solemnly sworn on the Gospels and on the crucifix that if he ever became Emperor he would never avail himself thereof to exalt either his wife or the children she might bear to him from their morganatic union.

Archduke Gave Pledge Renouncing Wife's Right

To win the Emperor's consent to his marriage to Countess Sophie, Archduke Francis Ferdinand gave a pledge that his bride should never become Empress and that his heir, if any, should renounce his right to succession. A part of this pledge follows:

"We pledge our word, that we recognize for all time the present declaration of whose significance and scope we are fully conscious, both for us and our wife, for our children by this marriage and that we never will attempt to revoke this, our present declaration, nor undertake anything calculated to enfeeble or to abrogate the binding force thereof."

condition nor seek to elevate them to royal and imperial rank.

At first the Countess remained very demurely in the background, devoting herself to the care of her husband's health in such a fashion as to win the good will of the Emperor, who bestowed upon her the title of Duchess of Hohenberg. This seems to have turned her head, and after being encouraged by designing party leaders at Vienna to play a political role, which on several occasions brought her husband into open conflict with his uncle's Cabinet Ministers, she blossomed forth in her true light as an unordinarily ambitious woman to whom her morganatic status was insupportable.

Had she remained in the background, like that charming old Princess Liegnitz, nee Countess Harrach, who was the morganatic consort of King Frederick William III, of Prussia, all the members of the reigning family (with the exception of Archduke and Archduchess Frederick and their children) would have extended to her a helping hand. But the manner in which she pushed herself forward, her lack of tact and distinction, her constant quarrels and fights for precedence, her filial anger at what she considered to be lack of deference to her rank, had the consequence of embittering all the imperial family and the entire aristocracy against her, and incidentally against her husband, who became wholly alienated from his imperial relatives and who took advantage of one of the Emperor's illnesses to deprive of their military commands a number of the archdukes, including the husband of the Emperor's favorite daughter, Valerie, on the public plea of incompetence on their part, the move was laid at the door of Princess and Duchess of Hohenberg, the former Countess Sophie Chotek.

Emperor Reprimands Nephew.

Last year both the Minister of War and the Chief of the General Staff of the army tendered their resignations to the Emperor because the Archduke at the close of the grand annual manoeuvres, over which he had presided as Inspector General, had led the entire body of troops at the review which brought the proceedings to a close, past his morganatic wife, seated in her carriage and four at the military honors as are only reserved for crowned heads. The Emperor with difficulty induced the Minister of War and the Chief of the General Staff to withdraw their resignations, and reprimanded his nephew.

Had the Archduke and his wife paid due heed to the views of the old monarchs in the matter, it is probable that the Duchess of Hohenberg, at any rate, would not have shared her husband's tragic fate yesterday. The Archduke had recently announced his determination to avail himself of his prerogatives as Inspector General of the army to visit the various garrisons and fortresses in the annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Instead of, however, confining himself to a mere official tour of inspection, attended by a few members of his military staff, he seems to have endeavored to transform the journey into something like an imperial progress, accompanied by the Duchess of Hohenberg. Indeed, she was driving in a d'Aumont and four, with outriders, just as if an imperial personage, when she was murdered.

Her death under such shocking circumstances serves once more as a warning to those women who aspire to imperial and royal honors to which they have not been born. The careers of Empress Eugenie, of Queen Desires of Sweden, and of Queen Draga of Serbia, have each of them been more or less tragic; while on an American girl who has ever succeeded in attaining a seat on a throne, namely, the former Miss Alice Heine of New Orleans, who became the consort of the ruler of Monaco, has now lost through divorce, both her husband and all those sovereign prerogatives to which she was so much attached.

His Visit to America.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand was the only Prince of the historic and illustrious House of Hapsburg who ever visited the United States. He was over here some twenty years ago or so, at the time of the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago. But although every effort was made to render his visit pleasant he failed to appreciate what was done for him and the good describing his trip around the world and printed for private circulation only contains many references to America and Americans quite the reverse of complimentary remarks not openly hostile.

It is no exaggeration to state that he

Hostility to Italy and Germany Threatened Stability of Triple Alliance.

but the new Emperor refused to desert his followers. He withdrew from the capital to Queretaro in February, 1867, and after a long siege attempted escape through the enemy's lines. He was arrested, condemned to death by court-martial, and sentence was executed on June 19, 1867. His body was taken to Vienna for burial.

The tragedy of Mayerling, through which the Archduke Rudolf met his death, has been kept as much of a mystery as possible, and with good reason. Some historians have accepted it as an established fact that Rudolf committed suicide that night in his hunting lodge, although admitting that the Harbess

had no friendly feeling whatsoever toward this country and that he was indeed rather prejudiced against it, which might have influenced the policy of the dual empire toward the United States had he lived to succeed to the crown.

The children of the ill-fated Archduke and of his morganatic wife do not succeed to any of his lands or even his enormous estates—including the immensely valuable Ester property—all of which are entailed. The children will inherit only what he has been able to set aside for them, and while the eldest boy, a lad of 12, will inherit his mother's dukedom and become now on Duke of Hohenberg, his younger brother and his sister will remain Prince and Princess of Hohenberg, all three belonging to the minor nobility in Part III, of the Almanach de Gotha.

The assassination of Francis Ferdinand has the effect of promoting his nephew, Archduke Charles Francis, elder son of his younger brother, the late Archduke Otto, to the status of heir apparent to the throne. The young Archduke was the reverse of the public schools of Vienna, taking his place on the school benches beside the sons of artisans, mechanics, and even laborers, is now 27 years of age, and was happily married to the charming Princess Zita of Bourbon, and has a little two-year-old boy, who bears his granduncle's name of Francis Joseph.

The young couple are as popular with the members of the reigning family, with the aristocracy and with all classes of the population as the unfortunate Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg were the reverse and occupy a particularly warm place in the heart and affections of the aged Emperor, who neglects no opportunity of showing how fond he is in their future. The young Archduke is thoroughly unaffected and simple in his manner, has managed to keep his name clear of even any suspicion of being a private messenger of sympathy to Emperor Francis Joseph and the state ball to-morrow night has been abandoned.

The court will go into mourning from June 30 until July 5 on account of the assassinations. King George's visit to the Newmarket races on Tuesday has been cancelled.

BRITISH COURT TO MOURN.

King George Cancels Visit to Newmarket Races.

LONDON, June 29.—The news of the assassinations at Sarajevo created a sensation here. The news reached London about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and some of the Sunday papers issued extras. The King sent an enquiry to the Austrian Embassy to make inquiries as to the reported assassination, but the embassy was not informed of the tragedy until shortly before 8 o'clock to-night. King George's visit to the Newmarket races on Tuesday has been abandoned.

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